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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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N O R M A C O L

Physiological
Motion Regulating Drug

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N O R M A C O L

Composition

NORMACOL consists of an insoluble mucilage of the Bassorin-trein and of high swelling capacity with small quantities of rhamnus frangula added. Especially in alkaline surroundings the extraordinary swelling capacity of mucilage Bassoride takes effect in accordance with the intestinal concentretion of hydrogen-ions. Within acid fluids like gastric juice only a considerably smaller increase of volume takes place. The characteristics herebelow show these conditions. It can be seen that the swelling capacity is an optimal one if the natural conditions (firstly acid gastric juice and then alkaline intestinal juice) are imitated possibly exactly.

- Diagramm! -

Swelling capacity of Normacol (10 g) at pH = 2 (artificial gastric juice)

- Diagramm! -

Swelling capacity of Normacol (10 g) at pH = 7.8 (artificial intestinal juice)

- Diag amm! -

Swelling capacity of Normacol (10 g) at pH = 2 (30 min.) and upon change of pH to 7.8

According to circumstances NORMACOL swells up to its 20 to 30-fold initial volume. The high swelling capacity is the first reason for the convenient motion-regulating effect of NORMACOL. Besides, however, it takes a slight, direct colon-stimulating effect, too, due to the small addition of rhamnus frangula (black alder tree) admixed only to the coating compound. The therapeutically important ingredients are obtained from the bark of stem and branches of this tree: glycofrangulin supplying, when split, an emodin, the trioxymethylanthrachinone and rhamnose and, furthermore, oxylmethylanthrachinone:

- Chemische Formeldarstellung! -

Frangulaemodine, a 1, 6, 8 trioxy-3-methylanthrachinon (derivate of dioxyanthrachinone)

The bark of the black alder tree is of bitter taste and prior to medication stored for one year, thus increasing the content of effectual substances whereat, simultaneously, a nauseating matter, the rhamnus-toxin, is getting ineffectual. It is known

for a long time past that numerous derivates of dioxyanthrachinon are as stimulants acting on the colon.

Indications

During 30 to 40 years past cases of chronic constipation have considerably advanced causing, according to the reports of Rudolf Franck, series of other pathological phenomens such as inflammatory intestinal diseases, fermenting processes, abdominal distention, feeling of fullness with cardiac troubles nervous symptoms, giddy sensation, uneasy sleep, neuralgia, hemicrania, certain cutaneous diseases. Hereat autointoxications are playing the causal part. Constipation can be differently caused, and that, before all, by slag-poor food not effecting, due to the shortness in filling the intestine, the stimulus causing peristalsis. Another fault is committed by our to-day's way of life disturbing continuously and in manifold kind this precisely adjusted reflex-mechanism of peristaltic motion.

NORMACOL is of motion-regulating effect at following indications:

Alimentary constipation:

Absence of the effect stimulating the peristalsis of colon the major part of the slag-poor food being resorbed by the small intestine.

Atonic constipation:

The responsiveness of the colon to peristalsis-effecting stimulus, even when caused by feed with high contents of slag, is reduced (hypo-excitability of neuromuscular system).

Spastic constipation:

Abnormously increased responsiveness of the neuromuscular system causing cramplike (spastic) contractions of smaller or larger sections of the colon.

Haemorrhoids:

In case there are still faecal grievances in spite of ample motion and cellulose-rich food NORMACOL will lead to mending by causing a better capability of gliding of stools.

Chronic constipation on constitutional base.

Constipation during gravidity:

While laxatives are differently contraindicated during gra-

vidity, due to their drastic effect and the danger of an abortion or premature birth resulting from this, NORMACOL is always of good compatibility, due to its mild action.

Virtues and Effect

Slag-poor, i.e. unnatural and unphysiological nourishment never can sufficiently fill and stimulate the colon. But just this filling and stimulating condition can be achieved best by the medication of NORMACOL. In this connection NORMACOL turns out as a fully harmless and well motion-regulating drug prepared on vegetable base, swelling strongly within the alkaline intestinal juice, soaking the faecal matter and making it voluminous and gliding, whereat peristalsis is stimulated by this convenient filling of colon. Together with the NORMACOL-grains arrive, besides mucilage, also the effectual substances of frangula-bark arrive at the intestinal tract. The free oxymethylanthrachinons and the trioxymethylanthrachinon arising by splitting the glykofrangulin are partially resorbed very soon and eliminated later-on together with urine. As already mentioned these drugs are stimulating the colon; this effect, however, is so mild that no troubles, especially no intestinal colics are caused.

In this way NORMACOL regulates, without irritating the intestine, the motion in course of 6 to 10 hours. The faecal matter becomes soft which consistence is particularly wholesome in the event of haemorrhoidal complaints, i.e. when passing the sensitive haemorrhoidal area.

Medication and Dosage

In general 1 to 2 heaped up teaspoonful of NORMACOL are to be swallowed unchewed with water or jam, and that twice a day after repasts or in the evening only.

Packings of Sale

Original packings: box of 100 grams
box of 250 grams

Literature:

- Textblock vom deutschen Prospekt unverändert Übernehmen! -

Schering

GLOBUCID

p-Aminobenzolsulfonamide-ethyl-thiodiazol

for chemotherapy of bacterial infections

VEB SCHERING ADLERSHOF

ab 1.1.1957

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G L O B U C I D

General

Sulphonamides deform the bacterial body to giant, dwarfed or stunted forms and effect the formation of vacuoles, thus enabling the bacterial parasites - the so-called phages - vegetating on the bacterial body to destroy the bacterium now incapable of living. Hence the sulphonamides stop the bacterium's life; they act bacteriostatically. This is why sulphonamides have to be medicated for about one week after defervescence until all bacteria are safely killed by the powers of resistance of the human body.

For this reason sulphonamides are ineffectual without co-operation of the human body (by means of phages, alexines a.o.). If the natural powers of resistance are already exhausted no help can be expected even from sulphonamides.

If a sulphonamide does not intoxicate in required concentration the bacterium continuously this will gain new strength being afterwards immune against any doses of sulphonamide, be they ever so high. Therefore the daily requirement must be distributed, in equal intervals, over 24 hours forcing hereat even the interruption of the night-rest.

Many sulphonamides may cause stomach-complaints. GLOBUCID will hardly do so. But in order to protect especially sensitive patients from incidental gastralgia immediately before and after the medication of sulphonamide appr. a small cup of oat-gruel or similar should be given, thus protecting the stomach lining from the sulphonamide.

The p-amino-benzoic acid is of vital importance for the bacterium; sulphonamides cannot take effect unless in absence of this acid. Hence during a sulphonamide-therapy the p-amino-benzoic acid must be withheld from the patient. It is found particularly in fermenting food (/wine-/yeast, pale Berlin beer; also in uncooked food). For this reason the invalid diet must not contain such and similar food during the medication of sulphonamide. Uncooked food must not be given unless

any soiling of the fruits is safely prevented, e.g. juice of lemons, bananas etc.

Upon termination of the treatment with sulphonamide, of course, the fore forbidden up to now must be liberally supplied so as to re-develop an eubacteria the vital bacteria (coli before all) suffering considerably from the sulphonamide, too.

Sulphonamides are partially acetylated within the human body. Such compounds of acetyle do not own any therapeutical effect of sulphonamide; they may crystallise within the kidneys and upper urinal passages, and cause clinical complications. Therefore it is practicable to take sulphonamide in general with plenty of fluid, and to alkalise the urine by means of natrium bocarbonicum since the acetyle-compound of sulphonamide is easily soluble in alkaline urine.

When using GLOBUCID, on contrary, this act of precaution is not required since it is acetylating up to about 8 percents only, i.e. a minimal part of it is changed to the ineffectual form of acetyle.

Chemical Composition

The introduction of the thiodiazol-ring into the SO_2-permanent amino-group of paraaminobenzolsulphonamide rendered, in 1940, the preparation of GLOBUCID.

- Chemische Formeldarstellungen! -

Sulphonilamide (Paraaminobenzolsulphonamide)

GLOBUCID

GLOBUCID is, in accordance with its constitutional formula, a 2-(4'-aminobenzolsulphonamido)-5-ethyl-1,3,4-thiodiazol.

It is a white, crystalline powder of slightly bitter taste and of difficult solubility in water. The hydrosolubility is considerably influenced by the p_H-value and the best in alkaline environment.

GLOBUCID is quickly resorbed upon peroral ingestion, and already after 2 hours therapeutically effectual level-values are achieved; it is eliminated again very soon.

- Chemische Formelderstellung! -

Acetylated GLOBUCID (Acetyl globucide)

Free GLOBUCID is of very good relative solubility. The major part of GLOBUCID is eliminated again without acetylation and unchanged.

Solubility of free and acetylated sulphonamides upon modification of the p_H-value:

Diagramm _Diagramm _

GLOBUCID ACETYLGLOBUCID

Red = GLOBUCID Green = Sulphathiazol
Blue = Sulphonilamide Yellow = Sulphapyridine

Indications

Pneumonia, meningitis, dysentery, cystitis, pyelitis, mixed coli-infections, pleural empyema, gas-gangrene, tonsillitis, peritonsillitis, sinusitis, erysipelas.

GLOBUCID has turned out best coli-effect and is indicated for all mixed coli-infections.

Virtues and Effect

Owing to its excellent pharmacological qualities GLOBUCID is ranging among the best sulphonamides. It is excelling in very good solubility of the free sulphonamide and in small acetylation. Therefore there is no formation of concretion within the kidneys even if once no regard has been taken to the prescribed increased supply of fluid.

Symptoms of incompatibility on the part of the stomach, especially vomiting resulting very often from the medication of sulphonamides, need not be feared when using GLOBUCID. Also cyanosis and medicamental exanthems occurring occasionally after medication of sulphonamides will not be observed during treatment with GLOBUCID.

GLOBUCID develops optimal effects and is particularly one of the very few sulphonamides of very good coli-effect. Therefore GLOBUCID is indicated for all mixed coli-infections. Penicillin is not acting on coli; mixed coli-infections, therefore, cannot be cured unless by sulphonamides alone or by a combined treatment of sulphonamide and penicillin.

GLOBUCID is eliminated a.o. together with bile. Therefore GLOBUCID is indicated for all infections of bile-ducts and the biliary vessel.

All clinical reports point out the especially good compatibility of GLOBUCID. The p_H-value of GLOBUCID is adjacent to the neutral point, i.e. close by the p_H-value of humours.

The extremely advantageous p_H-value of GLOBUCID-Na-salt in aqueous solution secures also non-irritating local therapies, particularly in body-cavities. The excellent compatibility at such indications was recorded by Graul-Reusch (6) and Becker (2) who characterize GLOBUCID in form of Na-solution as the most suitable sulphonamide for intraperitoneal medication.

Leonhardi (8) reports on similar good successes resulting from the intrapleural GLOBUCID-therapy of pleural empyemas. He was able to achieve sterility within an average of 16 days pointing out, however, that an intrapleural therapy must be applied daily and with medication of sufficiently high dosage. It is recommended to apply intrapleurally 6 to 8 grams per day. Interruptions of a few days only may already cause adhesions and residual cavities therapeutical treatment of which is later-on difficult in many cases.

Sepinski (10) observed, when medicating pneumonia with other sulphonamides, partially serious by-effects. GLOBUCID, however, turned out best in all cases.

It proved well-compatibly also in the event of high dosage and longlasting application, andthat both oral and intravenous medication. A shock-therapy of not less than 8 grams on first day is required under all circumstances. Even to severely anaemic patients GLOBUCID could be successfully applied. It does not affect the peripheral blood-picture nor the function

bone-marrow. Zapinski points out that even hepatitis and nephritis are not to be considered as contraindications against a GLOBUCID-therapy. Bürger (3) brings into prominence the successful treatment of bacterial dysentery with GLOBUCID pointing out the considerable shortening of time of medication and the effectual combat against dysentery as epidemic pestilence. Simultaneously he recommends to use, for therapy of inflammatory diseases of the bile-ducts, the "bile-curing" GLOBUCID which may be applied in doses of up to 15 grams pro die. Particularly in the event of bile-indications high doses are of importance as only about 16 percents of the medicated quantity are acting during their elimination through the bile-ducts.

Bayer (1) reported on considerable successes achieved in e special line of diseases of throat, nose and ears. Acute tonsillitis and already advanced tonsillar abscesses fully developed for incision disappeared within 1 to 3 days after medication of a GLOBUCID-shock. Since GLOBUCID has been applied in course of one year no tonsillar abscess must be lanced any more. Particularly, however, must be pointed out that, after medication of GLOBUCID, any metastatic infections did not occur. So GLOBUCID rules not only local infections but also prevents the development of dangerous after-diseases.

By-effects

After medication of GLOBUCID any occurrences of incompatibility even on the part of the stomach are not to be reckoned wi . Ott (9) reports that sulphonamides are influencing the level of prothrombin. This is the reason for secondary haemorrhages occurring upon tonsillectomy executed under protection by sulphonamides.

Application and Dosage

The medication should be started with immediate high dosages, and that for two imperative reasons:

1) Sulphonamides are affecting the bacteria a. o. by eliminating their matter of growth, the p-amino-benzoic acid. This effect is not possible unless upon preponderance of sulphonamides.

2) When using smaller doses the bacteria are accustomed to sulphonamides. There is the risk of cultivating sulphonamide-resistant stems of bacteria being immune from later, and even higher doses of sulphonamides.

Any medication of sulphonamide, therefore, should be started with a high dose. This dose is to be reduced but gradually. The so-called creeping, as usual and frequently required when applying other drugs, must never take place when medicating sulphonamides.

The GLOBUCID-ampoulles enable the execution of a very quickly acting parenteral medication in urgent matters. The p_H-value of the aqueous solution of GLOBUCID-Na-salt (7.5) being extremely favourable for such pumposes GLOBUCID, therefore, is one of the very few sulphonamides suitable for intraperitoneal and intrapleural application as the p_H-value of these parts of the human body amounts normally to 7.2 - 7.4.

Grown up People:

Initial dose 4 tablets (2 grams), then always after 3 to 4 hours 2 tablets in equal intervals during day and night (8 to 10 grams) within 24 hours. In the event of urgent matters it is wholesome to medicate in the beginning additionally one or two ampoulles of 10 c.cm each.
In case of pleural empyema and mixed-infected obscess the daily, local medication of the injection-solution is additionally required upon foregoing puncture.

Pediatry:

Up to a body-weight of 10 kilograms 0.3 to 0.4 grams per kilogram/body-weight are prescribed pro die,
at a body-weight of more than 10 kilograms, on contrary, only 0.2 to 0.3 grams per kilogram/body-weight.

Original Packings:

20 tablets of 0.5 grams each
5 ampoulles of 10 c.cm each (20 percent Na-salt-solution)

Clinical Packings:

500 tablets of 0.5 grams each
50 ampoulles of 10 c.cm each (20 percent Na-salt-solution)

SECRET

Schering

NEUTRALON

NEUTRALON cum Belladonna

Synthetic Sodium Silicate of Aluminium

VEB SCHERING ADLERSHOF

Schering

N E U T R A L O N

NEUTRALON cum Belladonna

ynthetic Sodium Silicate of Aluminium

The dietetic therapy of gastrical irritations accompanied by hyperacidity and hypersecretion is frequently supported by remedies acting immediately on the diseased mucous membrane Already for a long time past Bismutum ubnitricum and Argentum Nitricum are used for forming pellicles, and Natrium Bicarbonicum as well as other alkalines and earthy alkalies for binding acid.

This medication is somehow harmful. Bismutum subnitricum and calcium carbonicum, for instance, are of astringent, and natrium bicarbonicum and magnesia usta of purgative effect. The pellicle-forming drugs, moreover, do not suppress considerably the flow of hydrochloric acid; furthermore, but only under particularly adverse circumstances, they may cause intoxications.

Alkalies give rise to serious objections. As to natrium bicarbonicum used frequently up to now the development of CO_2 is very unagreeable. This development of gas may overstretch the gastric wall up to rending. Alkalies, furthermore, displace, when used continuously, the metabolic position to the alkaline side. This is a clear physiological disadvantage the physiological task of the stomach being the convertion and not the elimination of H-ions. A long standing bond of H-ions must lead to evil consequences. Heilmeyer from refers especially to consecutive severe and even serious alkalosis.

Clark from and Adams from prove an increase of secretion and acidity of gastric juice upon medication of bicarbonate of soda and also of calcium bicarbonate. From this naturally results the medication of higher doses of such drugs causing, in course of time, the development of a vicious circle which cannot be interrupted unless by removing the unsuitable druge.

Therefore the therapy of gastric and intestinal affections is requiring a drug which is free from such defects. From

this much-felt want resulted the preparation of NEUTRALON. It is a synthetic aluminium sodium silicate in shape of a white powder free from taste and smell, and prepared according to formula

$$Al_2O_3(SiO_2)_8Na_2O \cdot 7H_2O .$$

It is gradually precipitated from 1/10 n hydrochloric acid whereat free silicic acid and chloride of aluminium are arising. As reported by Alexander one teaspoonful of NEUTRALON is able to bind about 400 millilitres of 2 percent hydrochloric acid without displacing the metabolic condition to the alkaline side.

Special value, however, has to be attached to the adsorptive power by means of which NEUTRALON removes surplus hydrochloric acid tenderly and more enduringly than possible by chemical bond.

Indications

Gastritis, hyperacidity, hypersecretion, ulcus ventriculi, zymosis, corrosion of stomach lining by acid.

Virtues and Effect

The therapeutical effect of NEUTRALON is basing particularly on its adsorptive power and not so much on chemical bond of gastric acid. In this manner not only hydrochloric acid but also zymotic matters, bacteria, toxins and piguents become ineffectual. Owing to such qualities and upon pharmacological knowledge a favourable effect of NEUTRALON is to be expected at a series of symptoms belonging to the field of chronic indigestion.

Beyond the adsorption the arising chloride of aluminium is of astringent effect, influencing, before all, the mucose and stopping the spilling of secretion. Furthermore it takes advantageously sterilising effect.

The above mentioned chemical convertion taking place very slowly and, besides, only partially, NEUTRALON is of long-lasing effect as protecting cover-layer. Within the stomach it firstly covers the lining like a thin film. It is gradually decomposed in course of hours, but only at places eliminating gastric acid, i.e. only on functioning parts of stomach lining.

Ulcers are safely protected by NEUTRALON since the glands there are destroyed, and therefore no acid can be secreted. The ulcus-therapy aims at healing the mucosa-defect. Price reports that ulcus-like mucosa-defects are showing, at normal values of gastric juice, a minimum autodigestion only. If, however, hyperacidity is enforced by histamine, autodigestion appears distinctly, and even spontaneous ulcers will grow. Then also the healing process will lag behind the erosion so that the latter becomes a very slow one. Price points out that the degree of erosion is approximately proportional to that of acidity. Price's explorations also underline the importance of a suitable stomach-drug.

According to Schlesinger NEUTRALON frequently is not of immediate effect but the troubles do not amend until upon constent medication for a couple of days.

NEUTRALON should be taken continuously and consequently; then it will act beneficiently. Frequently, however, it fails in case of heart-burn if the troubles are wanted to disappear at once.

According to Schlesinger under the medication of NEUTRALON also acidity-troubles are amending which very often have resisted former applications of drugs of most different kind. Together with subjective recovery pains, eructations and vomiting disappear, appetite is restored, and the values of acidity as well as the quantities of gastric juice return to normal figures.

NEUTRALON never irritates the intestine. Therefore it is clinically superior to other stomachics.

Schlesinger applies NEUTRALON for 4 to 6 weeks observing then mostly permanent recovery.

When curing nervous hyperchlorhydria, resp. hypersecretion the combined medication of NEUTRALON and belladonna turned out well. For such indications the special drug NEUTRALON cum Belladonna has been developed containing 0.5 percents of extract of belladonna.

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Application and Dosage

NEUTRALON has to be taken 1/2 to 1 hour before repast, and that thrice a day 1 teaspoonful of NEUTRALON thoroughly mixed up in a glass of tepid water. NEUTRALON should not be taken as powder with rinsing water but it is to be drunk as fine suspension in order to secure full success.

For this reason NEUTRALON is sold only in shape of fine powder; tablets are refused this form preventing any homogeneous distribution within the stomach, thus reducing the therapeutical effect.

The sensitivity to extract of belladonna being individually different when medicating NEUTRALON cum Belladonna the individual dose must be tested in order to avoid overdosages of belladonna causing dryness of the mucous membrane of mouth and visual disturbance (indistinct vision, diplopia, miropsia, chromopsia).

NEUTRALON is free from by-effects, let alone the very rare by-effects caused by the belladonna-component. Therefore any indigestions concerning the physiological gastric and intestinal labour upon medication of NEUTRALON are not to be expected.

Packings for Sale

Neutralon
Box of 50 grams

Neutralon cum Belladonna
Box of 50 grams

Literature

- Textblock aus dem deutschen Prospekt übernehmen! -

SECRET

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Schering - Italien

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C O R V I T O L

Pyridine-β-Diethylamide of Carbonic Acid

(25 percent aqueous solution)

Chemical Composition

CORVITOL is a derivate of pyridine. A whole series of derivates of pyridine have to comply with important physiological functions particularly also as redoxcatalysts, e.g. the codehydrases as coferments of tissue-respiration. The amide of the pyridine-carbonic acid - the well-known amide of nicotinic acid - is intervening, as a vitamine of the group B_2, fermentatively in the intermediate metabolism, too. CORVITOL now contains this amino-group of amide of nicotinic acid in double-ethylated condition.

- Chemische Formeldarstellung! -

Pyridine-β-Diethylamide of Carbonic Acid

CORVITOL synthesized as shown above is, obviously in dependence on its close relation to compounds occuring physiologically, of excellent compatibility. CORVITOL may be used, for instance, against pellagra like amide of nicotinic acid instead of this remedy. This indication, however, is to be considered as a secondary one with a view to the chief indication as analeptic agent. CORVITOL may be mixed up in any proportion both with water and alcohol. Its aqueous solution is of nearly neutral reaction.

Virtues and Effect

CORVITOL is an analeptic agent with central working point, and acting especially on the vital centres of medulla oblongata, systemic circulation and respiration. This stimulating effect appears especially in the event of the collapse or circulatory difficulty, resp. badly working respiration basing on paralysed centres of circulation and respiration. The cause for such paralysis is insignificant to the effect of CORVITOL; it does not make any difference, therefore, whether the matter in question is, for instance, the sequence of narcoticis, (bacterial) toxins or other poisonous substances. In this way CORVITOL is

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is of excellent effect when used in the event of incidents during narcotization in case the narcotic has been overdosed. CORVITOL lessens the stimulus-treshold of the respiratory centre for carbonic acid - the natural stimulant of the respiratory centre - thus increasing its susceptibility of such stimulus. Equally to this the reduced blood-pressure depression of which has taken place for the same reason increases again under the effect of CORVITOL. But CORVITOL acts, as a decided agent for rousing out of narcosis or other faint, on the cerebral cortex, too. From the electroencephalogram could be gathered (Scheurer) that in cases of narcosis, resp. anoxaemia the normal type of the electroencephalogram could be restored by pyridine-β-diethylamide of carbonic acid.

When used clinically there is a distinct effect on function of the heart; under influence of CORVITOL, namely, the coronar, vessels are dilated, thus taking care for better supply of blood to the heart. The increase of the systolic blood-pressure by means of CORVITOL may be incidentally effected for the same reason. Besindes, under influence of CORVITOL the heart is better provided with oxygen, due to the analeptic effect. CORVITOL is not of digitalis-like effect, thus excluding any accumulation. Therefore it is recommendable to let act the said suitable effects on the heart during the interval between two digitalis-medications. In the event of anginal grievances the effect of CORVITOL is in many cases a specific one, due to its properties dilating the coronary vessels.

Indications

Collapse, circulatory difficulty, hypotonia, angina pectoris, for stimulating the respiration in different bronchial and pulmonary diseases, incidents during narcotisation, interruption of narcosis, intoxication by narcoticis and hypnoticis, further by town-gas, carbon oxide, and in case of pellagra (especially for psychosis, too).

Application and Dosage

CORVITOL is sold both in liquid condition for peroral medication and in ampoulles of 1.7 c.cm and 5.5 c.cm. The therapeutic width of CORVITOL is extraordinarily large. In extreme cases,

e.g. in the event of incidents during narcotisation or intoxication by hypnotics doses of twice 5.5 c.cm may be applied thrice a day without hesitation, may, in cases dangerous to life, the doses may be even increased without causing dangerous by-effects. It is reported that one patient got applied more than 10 phials of pyridine-β-diethylamide of carbonic acid of 5.5 c.cm each within a few hours. The only harmless detriment which may result from very high doses consists of a trifling overexcitability of the skeleton-muscles appearing, if doing so, in shape of light spasms. The dose of 5.5 c.cm will be applied - especially intravenously - in the event of the said indications dangerous to life. Also intramuscular injections of 5.5 c.cm of CORVITOL will be applied only under serious circumstances as in the event of faint or similar incidents. In case of hypodermic and intramuscular injection the effect appears very quickly, and that after about five minutes, due to the agent's particularly good solubility in water and oily or fatty substances. In the event of circulatory difficulty, infectious disease or similar condition injections of 1.7 c.cm applied more than once a day will be sufficient. The effect of CORVITOL lasts for about 2 to 3 hours. It is practicable, therefore, to prescribe, especially for not so serious troubles, smaller doses of CORVITOL to be applied several times a day, may be at times of expiration of 3 hours. In case of peroral medication it is recommendable to give 20 to 40 guttae more than once a day and during a longer period of time. As already shown in the chemical part of this leaflet CORVITOL is of excellent compatibility and may be prescribed without any risk even for long time.

Original Packings

3 ampoulles of 1.7 c.cm each
2 ampoulles of 5.5 c.cm each
bottle of 10 c.cm.

Clinical Packings

20 ampoulles of 1.7 c.cm each
20 ampoulles of 5.5 c.cm each.

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